The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,894.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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Line but no Advertisement is counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

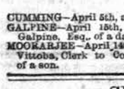
Births.

CUMMING—April 5th, at Dapoolie, Mrs. A. Cumming, of a son.
GALPINE—April 13th, at Chinchpoogly, the wife of W. L. Galpine, Esq., of a daughter.
MOOKARJEE—April 14th, at Kirkee, the wife of Mr. Moorujee Vittoba, Clerk to Colonel T. D. Ker, M. P. and G. Company, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

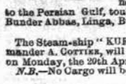
Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gottier, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday, the 20th April, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

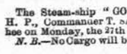
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday, the 27th April, at noon.
N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	23
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	27
,, Galle	24	,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry	25	,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Cocanada	29	,, Cannanore	31
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,925 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Grey, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 16th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Rangoon.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 23rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

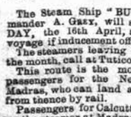
STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ELLORA," Capt. T. S. Murray, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 17th April, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(To sail with quick despatch.)

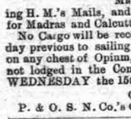


MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply to
Ewart, Latham & Co.,
or, Messrs. Slay and Mackintosh, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.
For light freight apply to
B. P. Field, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 20th instant.)



THE A 1 Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1260 tons register, L. Harrison, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Harrison, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.
This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LEONIDAS," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain Thompson.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.
Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

RIMMEL'S ILANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.
RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.
RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.
RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.
Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.
RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BELYSON.
A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS, on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the SUPPLY of BOATS &c. by CONTRACT, as per Notification, which will be published in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th idem.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th April 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	,, 45	Trousers	,, 22
Morning Coat	,, 35	Waistcoat	,, 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	,,	16
Waist-coat	,,	6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	,,	16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.
Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Jam-Jamshed* and *Bombay Samachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.
RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.
It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.
In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Cathareal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.
They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

ST. ANDREW LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS PER DELHI & RECENT STEAMERS.

"GUP," by Florence Marryatt	Rs.	7 8
THE LAW, by Cyrus Jay		5 12
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BADER on the HUMAN EYE		24 0
ELEGANT EXTRACTS		5 12
BYRNE'S PRACTICAL MECHANICS		5 12
HANDY VOLUMED SHAKSPEARE—Russia		45 0
"ECCE HOMO"		4 8
ROUSE'S PRACTICAL MAN		6 12
ETIQUETTE of the BALL ROOM		0 8
BALDWIN on WHIST		2 12
CAVENDISH on WHIST		2 12
MOORE'S MANUAL of DISEASES of INDIA		3 12
"WRINKLES," by the "Old Shekarry"		4 8
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THOMSON'S Hand Book to the Flower Garden		5 12
OWEN'S Conspectus of the Pharmacopœa		1 12
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MEMOIR of General Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B.		3 12
THE PUPILS OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, by Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"		3 0
HALF HOURS with the Telescope		1 12
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THACKERAY'S WORKS, new illustrated edition, first 4 volumes		20 0
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MANSFIELD PARKYN'S Life in Abyssinia, Cheap edition		5 4
WALTER WHITMAN'S Poems. Edited by Rossette		5 12
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TRURAN on the Manufacture of Iron in Great Britain, 4to		32 0

WORKS OF REFERENCE FOR THE OFFICE.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1868, Rs.	27	0
INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS, containing the situations, latitudes, and longitudes of 150,000 principal places on the Globe	16	0
BETT'S FAMILY ATLAS, Folio half morocco	39	8
ALLEN'S MAPS OF INDIA on rollers, 1867	45	0
WEBSTER'S Quarto DICTIONARY, Half bound russia	31	8
BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION, 1868	3	0
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THE COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR	10	0
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MADRAS Calendar and Directory, 1868	8	0
FENN'S Compendium of the Funds	18	12
TATE'S MODERN CAMBEST	7	6
THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1868	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

IRON SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, Rs. 450 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after 11th April.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators, Iron Ship Company.
Bombay, 10th April 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.
Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.
Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED, (in liquidation).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 20th April 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 8, Church Lane, for the following business:—
1st.—Statement of the Company's position.
2nd.—The course to be pursued with the remaining Debts due to the Company.
3rd.—The non-applied for dividends—how to be disposed of.
4th.—The Manager's claim for unexpired portion of agreement.
W. GILBERT, Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th April 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that SHAREHOLDERS claiming to participate in the Assets of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited) are hereby required to present LETTERS of ALLOTMENT of SHARES and RECEIPTS for CALLS PAID, at the Office of Messrs HEARN, OLIVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to the Liquidators, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, for the purpose of being examined. All holders not being Original Allottees will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from the Original Allottees; and all Shareholders who will neglect to attend to this Notice will be excluded from participation in any Dividend which may be declared on the Shares in such Company.
G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE,
Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation.
Bombay, 6th April 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
23, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.
Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.
Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 959 of 1865.
John Peel, Charles Peel, John Peel, junior, Andrew Cassels, and William Fenton Peel, carrying on business in co-partnership at Bombay, under the name, style, and firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. .....*Plaintiffs.*
Dyal Jairaz .....*Defendant.*
It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 16th day of March instant, in the above suit,) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendant:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, No. 5, situated in Obelisk Road, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs 23,909-5-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 429-14 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 24,339-3-9, and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the said last-mentioned sum until payment thereof. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said de endant in the above specified property.
For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th March 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

*** None but One or Half Anna Stamps will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. Half an Anna must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.

FOR SALE, NARRATIVE of a JOURNESY TO SHOA, and of an attempt to visit Harrar. By Lieut. (now Captain) Barker, of H. M.'s late Indian Navy, one of the Officers of the British Mission at the King of Shoa in 1841. (Issued from the Political Department, Bombay.) With Introductory Note by P. Ryan, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government.
Price Rs. 3 per copy. Postage 2 annas to Outstations.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	Rs.	5 12
Life in Abyssinia: being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns. 2nd edition, with a new introduction, Map and illustrations		5 12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. "Mens Sana in Corpora Sano" By G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn		2 12
Outlines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.		24 0
Engineering Field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks: or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging Streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation. By W. D. Haskoll, C.E		15 0
Dickens's Bleak House. Author's illust. Edn		2 12
Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition		8 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs		3 12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. (Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition)		5 12
——Pendennis. 2 vols. (Vols. 3 and 4 ditto)		11 8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the Nerves. By Drs S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. W. Keen, U. S. Army		4 8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton		12 0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word		5 12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery		9 8
The Structure and Functions of the Eye, illustrative of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. By S. Thomson, M.D.		5 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with tunes, small size		1 8
The Book of Hope. By Edmund Yates		1 8
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes		0 8
St. Ronan's Well. By Sir W. Scott		0 8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe		0 12
Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding		1 8
The Iliad of Homer. 2 vols. By the Earl of Derby.		7 8
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary		60 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Handel's Israel in Egypt, Sacred Oratorio. By Dr. J. Clarke		0 12
Waltz.—"La Fugitive"—Grand valse de salon. By Mrs. W. G. Stretton		1 8
Song.—The good bye at the door. Ballad. By S. Glover		1 8
——Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Christy Minstrels		1 8
——Jenny Lind's Good Night. By H. West.		1 8
——There is no love like a mother's. Ballad		1 4
——The Irish Emigrant. By Lady Dufferin		1 4
——Pretty Jemima (don't say no). By P. Hall		1 8
——Sing me that song again. By R. March		1 8
——Hilda. By J. E. Carpenter		1 8

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

The Natural and Morbid Changes of the Human Eye, and their Treatment. By Charles Bader. With plates	Rs.	30 0
Saint Paul's, Vol. 1. Edited by A Trollope		5 12
The Science of Finance. By R. H. Patterson		10 8
The Pupils of St. John. By the Author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"		3 0
Silas Marner, by George Eliot		2 0
Faraday as a Discoverer. By John Tyndall		4 8
The Slide-Rule, and how to use it. By C. Hoare		2 4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for March		3 0
Stanford's Map of Abyssinia		1 0
Wearyfoot Common. By L. Ritchie		0 12
Mark's Reef. By J. F. Cooper		0 8
Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life. Part I. By J. Baines		1 14
House of Commons, 1868		0 12
Shilling Peerage, 1868		0 12
Shilling Baronetage, 1868		0 12
Murray's Handbook of Travel Talk		2 12
Scenes and Studies of Savage Life. By G. M. Sproat		3 8
A system of Medicine, 2 vols. By J. R. Reynolds		37 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

NOTICES.

FREE MASON'S HALL, MAZAGON, (Behind the J. J. Hospital).—The Installation Meeting of LODGE "EMULATION," No. 1,100 (E. C.) will be held in the above Hall on THURSDAY next, 16th instant, at 6 P. M. precisely.
Transient Brethren in good standing are invited.
By order of the W. M.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned TEAK TIMBER will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hutgurh, in the Abhena Peta, of the Khandeish Zilla, on the 5th May 1868:—

2,800 Teak Logs, superior	
2,000 Teak Posts.	

Further information will be afforded on application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or to the Mahalkurry of Abhena.
F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.
Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Talloda, 3rd April 1868

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking
WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.
This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.
During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.
Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 3,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.
HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.
*** Remittances and orders must be made payable, London.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.
GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 ,,	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½ ,,	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 ,,	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 ,,	Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 ,,	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 ,,	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
(one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
(one)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
(two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
(six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."
LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in straw and Grey.
LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.
LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."
GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN BARRETTO, GABRIEL VIEGAS, and SALVADOR VIEGAS, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of PASCOAL MANOEL DE SILVA, de

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones advanced from 580 to 585; United Victorias from 955 to 970; Manockji Petit Spinnings from 1,040 to 1,075; Coorla Spinnings from 1,775 to 1,800; Bank of Bombay shares from 68 to 73; New Do. from 3 to 5¼ premium, Government Securities—Fours 92; Fives 108; Fives and-a-half 112½. Market excited. Considerable business done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,150,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 prshare
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Fire Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	135 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.. ..	Nomina
1,000,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	Nequot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	14
3,750,000	100	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	185 p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	250 p. ct.
500,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank.....	130
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	435 p. s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	83 p. s
					65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,200,000	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

800,000	5,000	3,200	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
240,000	2,000	2,540	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	655 per s
160,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	3,475 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
1,150,000	500	300	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	130 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	3,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	515 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	385 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	75 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	625 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s.	Port Canning... ..	325
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	970

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta....	At sight ...	99½.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 a's' ight ...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	..	6 percent
Mercantile Bills..	..	..	do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1885-86 ..	..	92
.. ..	1842-43 ..	..	
.. ..	1854-55 ..	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ..	..	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55 ..	..	112½
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	..	112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	..	111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	..	..	..	Rs. 10-8-6
Bank of England Notes	..	..	..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	..	,, 225
Carolus ..	..	..	..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars..	..	..	..	,, 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	..	,, 310
Five-Franc Pieces	..	..	..	,, 223
Bar Silver ..	..	..	..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English...	..	..	..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL.

				PER CANDY.
Dholleras ...	..	Old	..	205 to 210
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	
Broach ..	..	..	..	206 to 208
Vingoria ..	..	..	..	195 to 200
Compta ..	..	..	..	195 to 200
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	210 to 212
Comrewuttee	..	New	..	215 to 220
Akole ..	..	..	..	
Broach ..	..	..	..	238 to 242
Dholleras ..	..	..	..	232 to 235
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	
Veerawli..	..	..	..	205 to 215
Ready Sales...	...	...	...	750 Candies.
For delivery	...	...	...	500 ,,
Market dull.				

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Haig, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Kaliawar.
Dickson, Assistant Surgeon, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Kherwarrah.
Macleod, Captain, 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Trevor, Colonel, R. E., on duty, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Ridgeway, Ensign, 26th Foot, to join, to Poona.
Kinloch, Lieutenant Colonel, D. L. G. of O., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Naylor, Major, Staff, to join, to Belgaum.
Newell, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel, Poona Horse, to join, to service.
Shewell, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quarter Master General, on duty, to Poona.
Kingston, Surgeon, to join, to Madras.
Frend, Pay Master and Captain, 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.
Mongpinny, Ensign, 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.
Broughton, Surgeon Major, Presidency Surgeon, on leave, to Neilgherry.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London... ..	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.. ..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route	At sight ...	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 15	Phlox (s)	Baker.....	Goa.
	Thunderbolt	Hore	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *City of Palaces*, Nacoda, to Mauritius.
Ship *Agnes Bamfield*, Bastian, to Hongkong.
Barque *Henri Joseph*, Bernard, to Belle Isle via M. Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *West Riding*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Catherine Hoskin*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Rowena*, to Havre.
Ship *Mary Fry*, to Havre.
Ship *Northumbrian*, to Falmouth.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Poona on the S. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M and from noon 2 to 3 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Steamers leave :—	Mails will be made up and despatched at the Date of departure.	Mail will close	And after Packet will be made.
Ghizni, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Eagles, Aden, Aspinwall, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th and 30th.	5 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance exceeding	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	200	Rs. As. 0 4	Rs. As. 0 8	Rs. As. 0 12	Rs. As. 0 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of McComb's PATENT ARROW TIES and IRON HOOPS, the latter cut in lengths, suitable for Patent Bales of Cotton, &c. Apply to
GADDUM & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the NATIONAL BAZAAR and LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), and of Act X. of 1866.

The HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT has, by an Order dated the 30th day of March last, appointed MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, of Bombay, Public Accountant, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 15th day of April 1868.
J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

Messrs. DALLAS & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIAN TRADING and BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., an application will be made in the Chambers of Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP, that the Official Liquidator be at liberty to sell Debts due by 66 Contributories of the said Company, a List of which may be seen at the Office of the Official Liquidator, Elphinstone Circle, amounting to Rs. 1,30,000 or thereabouts.—Dated this 15th day of April 1868.
KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for LENGTHENING the PIER at the HARBOUR DEFENCE WORKSHOPS, Mazagon, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Pendalls, on the Esplanade, up to 5 P. M. on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

Further particulars regarding Plans, Specifications, Quantities, &c., connected with the above work, can be learnt on personal application at this Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H DOVETON, Lieut. R. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay, Defence's Office, 15th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day.

1st.—That the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That the Hon'ble Alexander Brown and H. Maxwell, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators of the said Company, and that their remuneration be 2½ per cent. on the Assets collected, and that the said Liquidators or any of them are hereby authorised to sell and make over the Buildings and Machinery belonging to the Company, and land upon which they stand, to Government, for the sum of Rupees 5,91,950.

3rd.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the very handsome and valuable FURNITURE &c. the Property of a Gentleman changing his Residence,—the same comprising rich flower and chin stem plain Glass Ware, with Decanters; rich cut Glass Dessert Services, handsome white and blue, white, blue and gold flowered, white and pink, white pink and gold flowered Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services; best Plated Ware, such as bottwater Curry Dishes, a set of Dish Covers containing four—Liquean, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg frames;—Coffee Urn, ice Pitcher, Salvers, Bread Baskets, a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 persons in case, Dessert Knives and Forks for ditto in case, Bottle Stands and Holders, single and double branched Candlesticks; the elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Round and Camp Dining Tables for 10 and 20 persons, very neatly carved Circular and Pier Tables with and without Marble Tops; Lady's Writing and Work, Washing and Dressing Tables; Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, Conversation Couches on silk lining and spring; Easy, Priedieu, and Drawing Room Chairs, with silk and leather lining and springs; Hat Stand, handsome Blackwood and English brass four-posts Bedsteads, Warurobes and Presses with carved and glass doors, Marble Pillars for Statues, handsome Drawing Room Carpets, Pictures, Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, a large Musical Box with 6 airs playing flutes, Meat Safes, Screens and Sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 15th April 1868.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall :—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3 8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.....	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink :—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 15. 1 4 to 1 8
Black Currant	do.	
Pine Apple	do.	
Ginger	do.	
Raspberry	do.	
Red Currant	do.	
Lemon	do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.		

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extent sive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Adertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—TENDERS (sealed and marked "Tenders for Ashes") will be received by the Agent G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to 27th April instant, for the purchase of the refuse Ashes now lying at Byculla, Callian, Wassind, Kurjat, Campoolee, Kussara, Lanowlee, Poona, Deckal and Sholapore, at each or all Stations.

The parties tendering must specify the Price per Cubic Yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within 14 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give Security to the amount of Rs. 200.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHARLTON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendent.
Byculla, 15th April 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH APRIL.

MR. DAVE CARSON has great pleasure in announcing to his Friends, Patrons, and the Public generally, that at the request of numerous families away at Mahableshwur and Matheran, and likewise owing to the sudden

RISE IN COTTON,

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE LOWERED—viz,

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	5
Stalls.....	,,	3
Upper Circle.....	,,	2
Pit.....	,,	1

And he further intimates that these ENTERTAINMENTS ARE DRAWING TO A

CLOSE.

Like a *grate-full* of coals I'll glow,
A *great-full* house to see,
And if I am not *grate-full* then,
A *great-fool* I will be.

First time this visit of the old favourite,
THE DELHI MUMMY.

Those ridiculous
GERMAN FLUTES
will appear again.

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS in a new Selection
FROM THE GREAT MASTERS.

DAVE CARSON
In his Wonderful Imitation of the Sexagenarian, entitled,
GRANDFATHER BEN,
OR,
BOMBAY AS IT WAS,
AND
BOMBAY AS IT IS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE PROGRAMME?

PART FIRST.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will preside at the Pianoforte.

OVERTURE—*Selected*,.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS,—*Let's be Gay* (*Robert le Diable*), ...Company.
THE BIRDS AWAIT THE DAY,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
HOLD YOUR GHORAS, ...Dave Carson.
THE MOCKING BIRD, ...Mr. W. Burton.
GIVE ME THE GIRL WITH THE BLUE DRESS ON, ... ,, G. Southam.
LET ME KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER .....Mr. S. Herberte.

To Conclude Part First,
KUTCHPERWANNAE MAHREE JAHN.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

CLARIONET SOLO,.....Herr Steinhart.

THE GERMAN STUDENTS,
MESSRS. CARSON, BURTON, HERBERTE AND SOUTHAM.

VIOLIN FANTASIE—MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will for the first time Sing
AN ENGLISH SONG,—KISS, BUT NEVER TELL,

Part Second will Conclude with
DAVE GARSON'S
Chef d'œuvre, entitled,
GRANDFATHER BEN.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

The Evening's Performance will Conclude with the SCREAMING FARCE, entitled,
THE DELHI MUMMY.

DOCTOR DOUBLEHEAD.—(*A virtuoso and discoverer of the Elixer of Life*)—MR. W. Burton.
MR. GEORGE BARNWELL, JUNR.—(*In love with the Doctor's Ward*)—Mr. S. Herberte.
MR. HENRY MORTIMER.—(*Member of the Royal Asiatic Society*)—MR. W. C. Parker.
GINGER BLUE.—(*The Doctor's Man of all work, afterwards the* MUMMY),
DAVE CARSON.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
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Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

UNLIKE Mr. Spring, three of the Trustees of the Cathedral, whose letter appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*, have taken up a position which is at least intelligible and sensible, on the subject of the misapplication of the School Fund. It was much to be regretted that Mr. Spring assumed a tone and attitude in his communication, published on Monday, which is hostile to the public, and which will greatly embitter public feeling against him, or excite, as it has already excited, public ridicule. Instead of being, as our correspondent, Mr. Connon, suggested, the sole instrument, he has only been a partner in the great wrong which has been done to the community of Bombay; but while Messrs. Wilson, Stewart and Bayley have the generous feeling to say that they are ready to reconsider the whole matter, to Mr. Spring, overlooking what is due to his own personal character and his position as a Christian Clergyman, was ill enough advised to urge the very untenable plea of infallibility and irresponsibility, and to lead the public to infer that there would be no redress except what was extorted from him either by the action of Government or the operation of the Law Courts. We believe that Mr Spring does not wish to place himself in a position of antagonism to the public; and as he is said to be shortly leaving India, we have no doubt that he would rather leave a name behind him beloved and respected by the members of the community among whom he has been labouring, than one remembered as the head and front of a great public scandal, and not the least prominent figure in connection with a great public wrong. We shall therefore set down Mr. Spring's letter of Monday rather to inexperience in the ways of this world than to any inveterate desire either to do or defend an act which has shocked the moral sense of the community; as we have generally found that a man whose thoughts are constantly turned upwards to the affairs of a higher existence, is not the safest guide on matters pertaining to the ordinary every-day business of this wicked and unworthy world. In something of the same light also we are willing to regard the misapplication of the school fund itself. We are fully convinced that Mr. Spring did not know he was doing wrong. We are also convinced that had he believed that he was doing an improper thing he would not have sanctioned the misapplication of this school grant. Our chief surprise is that a clergyman, who ought to be considered an authority on the right and wrong of actions, should need to go to a legal gentleman for advice on the simple ethical question whether he could apply money entrusted to him for one purpose, to another and a totally different object. We are scarcely less surprised that a gentleman of the high legal attainments of the Advocate General should for the moment have been betrayed into allowing such a misapplication of the money to pass without his acute and trained intellect setting the legal anomaly of the proceeding in its true light, or that an experienced business man, like Mr. Stewart, should not have seen at a glance that the transaction would not bear investigation. They profess themselves, however, willing to be convinced, and we trust that since the question has become a public one they will have no difficulty in seeing that money given expressly for the erection of a school cannot be spent on the ornamenting of a church. The letter of the Trustees we regard as the first step towards the refunding of the money, and while we write we are glad to learn that they have resolved to submit the whole question to Government. Whenever the money is replaced the point the public will have to consider, since Mr. Spring claims to be the irresponsible custodier of it, will be the appointment of certain responsible Trustees, who shall see that it is preserved for the purpose for which it was given. It may be impossible, out of the amount of the fund, to build schools at present; so that it is the more imperative in the meantime that the money should be in the hands of men in whom the public have confidence. The public cannot acknowledge Mr. Spring's divine right to do with the money what he pleases. He does not even admit that the Trustees of the Cathedral have any trust control over the money, though his denial of such control throws the whole responsibility of having parted with a single pie of it on his own shoulders. He claims to be entirely "unfettered by any trust or agreement." Now, it is clear that the money cannot be left in the hands of one who asserts over it the right of free and unfettered disposal in the very same letter that he admits having had in his possession a communication from his late colleague intimating expressly that the money was given for the one distinct purpose "of building school houses on the Esplanade." The public mind will not be assured until Mr. Spring comes publicly forward and acknowledges himself subject to responsibility in this matter, and even then, a well defined and public trust should be created without delay. The question of the character of the school to be erected is at present an entirely subordinate question to the safe custody of the donation, or the miserable wreck of it which still remains under the reverend gentleman's "unfettered" control.

ONE of the greatest pests to be met with in any country is the bore. Like the flea and the bug, the species in its varieties is found in every region, from Sweden to Australia. We are not speaking of the wild boar of the woods, nor of the little insect which destroys coffee-plants. Less ferocious than the one, but more tormenting than the other, the bore of society is known wherever he goes by the inroads he makes on conversation, by the unsatisfactory feeling of dullness which he always produces, and by his own careless indifference to the ravages he causes. Perhaps the last trait in this portrait is the one by which the bores of all ages and countries may be defined. They are quite unable to perceive that their company is not relished. This definition includes both the talkative and the silent or lazy bore, The former is perhaps the more annoying: the latter the more uninteresting. The noisy bore always makes his real character known by his chattering, just as some little birds let their nests be discovered by their chirping inside. Young men are sometimes imposed upon by him, taking him for a great man: he is often egotistical and overpowers them by the account of his wonderful exploits. But let this kind of bore beware when he meets a man of the world who can sound his depths or rather his shallows: the bore is oftentimes unwittingly drawn out in order to be identified and proclaimed as such. Solomon in his wise experience of humanity appears to have encountered this variety, and adopted this criterion of judgment. Hence the proverb, "When he that is a fool talketh by the way, his wit faileth him, and he saith to every man that he *is* a fool." He cannot help letting the cat out of the bag. Some philosophers have said that to look wise is often the only thing requisite to being esteemed as such: this may be a useful caution to the noisy bore, but we believe with Solomon that he is generally incapable of such self-restraint. In India he is generally found at the Mess Table. He inflicts the same old stories every guest-night, and what is still more nauseous he is fond of airing his weak and foolish politics before men of calm thought. He delights in a kind of antithesis which puts his opinions at variance with every body else. He puts down all science by what he calls "common sense," or "standing to reason." Having no antecedents creditable to him, he is fond of telling what he would do in case of an emergency: just as bad bargains in the Civil Service excuse their want of diligence and capacity by pretending to a latent ability which can only be developed by circumstances. All this class come under Solomon's category of men, who insist on making their own stupidity matter of common notoriety.

The silent or lazy bore differs from the one just described, in being a private rather than a public nuisance. In mixed companies and general societies, he often gets on very well. There are so many people anxious to talk, that a listener receives a great deal of gratitude, and thus it frequently happens, that the silent, and it may be, very ignorant man, becomes the arbitrator in conversation. Both parties are talking at him, and hence he is for the time placed upon a pinnacle and settles which of them is right. As we said before, it is in small companies that the silent bore shows his real nature. He may be at the same camp with another officer in the jungle. His tame and commonplace nature has no powers of amusement: like a snail, he is a mere pulp with no vigorous development of nerve, He is still more trying as a guest in a private house, especially in India: he always overstays his time, he never takes a hint that he ought to be going. He is too stupid to talk, too lazy to play billiards, and he makes no return in amusement for the hospitality he receives. He is only induced to quit by the host making a feint of going to the districts, or pretending that other people are coming to stay with him. Then the obstinate bore begins to see that his room is more desired than his company. So tormenting is his behaviour, that we have often heard him described by Evangelical ladies as a "cross," a "trial," or "thorn in the flesh." This shows the importance of the subject, which we have taken up in order that society may deal with it The bore ought to be sent to some social Coventry, or purgatory, or reformatory, and kept there until he has changed his manners, and rendered himself fit for the ordinary intercourse of life.

We understand that the trustees of St. Thomas's Cathedral are reconsidering the course they took in reference to the payment of the Cathedral debts with the view of submitting the whole matter to Government in detail. We shall probably ere long hear more on the subject.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C. B.

WE regret to record the death of an old and esteemed citizen of Bombay, Captain J. W. Young, whose connection with the public service of this country began no less than forty years ago, and who not only won distinguished honours for his services, but gained no ordinary share of popularity and esteem amongst those who knew him. Captain Young, feeling the need of a change of air, went to Kurr

THE acting third Magistrate of Police yesterday fined one Henry Phelps, a European, in the sum of Rs. 40, or in default, forty days' imprisonment in the County Jail, for assaulting one Nowrojee Tamooljee.

THE MasterAttendant requests that the merchant shipping in harbour will hoist their National Ensigns half-mast to-day, from sunrise to sunset, in respect to the memory of Captain J. W. Young, C. B., Superintendent of Marine and Her Majesty's Dockyard.

ONE Tarsee Vulloo, a Bhattia, was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee in the sum of rupees twenty-five, for throwing ballast between Boree Bunder and Cooley Bunder, contrary to Act 22 of 1855, and making a depot thereof for supplying the shipping.

A TELEGRAM received by Government yesterday from Kurrachee stated that the Indo-European telegraph was right to Guadur. The latest dates from Britain via Turkey were 4th April; via Russia 29th March; and from Egypt 4th April. The next steamer was to leave Guadur for Mussendom on Friday morning.

THE ACCIDENT AT KUSSARA.—Colonel A. de Lisle, Consulting Engineer for Railways, in a letter dated the 24th February last, forwarded to Government a report of an accident to an up special train at Kussara, through being turned off the main line into the catch siding, causing injury to three Hindoos. The following is the Government resolution thereon:—Further full particulars of this accident should be furnished. Catch sidings being arranged for safety, should be always ready for use, and Government desire to know how the fact of the train being turned into such a siding should have given rise to an accident.

CAPTAIN WHISH, Superintendent of Paunchgunny, wrote on 25th March to the First Assistant Collector of Sattara, reporting "that about a quarter of an hour before sunrise on the morning of the 23rd inst., a loud report like the discharge of a cannon was heard over this station, and according to the statements of several natives, it appears to have been caused by 'a falling star' or aerolite, which burst in its descent." This was forwarded to the Collector of Sattara with the remark that, "This is no doubt the same phenomenon that the Khandalla Piet Mahalkaree has reported." The Collector has requested the Assistant Collector to ascertain whether any meteorolite has been found in the neighbourhood of Panchgunny or Khandalla.

HILL CART BETWEEN KOWTA AND MAHABLESHWUR.—On and after the 16th instant, a hill cart will run daily with the mails between Kowta and Mahableshwur, leaving Kowta on the arrival of the Bombay mail at about 8 A. M., and Mahableshwur at 4 P. M. Two seats will be available for passengers by each cart. The fare from Kowta to Mahableshwur or vice versa will be five (5) rupees per person, and the luggage of each passenger will be limited to 15 seers. Seats can only be engaged by written application to the Deputy Post Master of Kowta or Mahableshwur, and no seat can be secured until pre-payment in full has been made.

THE second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Native Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Viegas and Co., secretaries—Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee in the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read, and the report and the audited balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st October last were read and adopted. Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee and Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody was elected an auditor of the Company. It was unanimously resolved that a dividend of Rs. 200 per share be declared and a sum of Rs. 10,000 be set aside for bonus, payable on and after the 5th May next. Mr. Govind Gungadhur was elected a director of the Company. After a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair the meeting dispersed.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

THE enquiry with reference to the petition which had been presented by a number of shareholders in the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank for the removal of Mr. P. E. Bendir from the office of liquidator, was resumed before Mr. Justice Westropp on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. McCulloch (for the petitioners) said he believed one of the petitioners wished to withdraw from the case.

The Judge—How many petitioners were there altogether?

Mr. McCulloch—A large number; about twenty or thirty.

Mr. Pigot (for Mr. Bendir) said the fact was that Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, one of the petitioners, had written a letter to Mr. Bendir apologising for having been a petitioner.

The Judge—Is that the orator at the meeting of the 25th March?

Mr. Pigot—Yes, the principal orator at the meeting. In his letter he expressed regret that in consequence of gross misrepresentations having been made to him on the subject of the liquidation, he had been induced to join in the petition; and he subsequently wrote another letter to Mr. Bendir, in which he said he wished to alter the word "misrepresentation" into "misinformation"—to make it somewhat more delicate.

The Judge—Is he to be understood as withdrawing all the charges against Damodher Heerjee and the others?

Mr. McCulloch stated that Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw had addressed the following letter to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, the solicitors for the petitioners:—

Bombay, 13th April, 1868.

MESSRS. ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

GENTLEMEN—I send you copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Bendir, and have to request that you will have the goodness to take the necessary steps to withdraw my name from the petition.—I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE.

The letter addressed to Mr. Bendir was as follows:—

"RE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

SIR,—I regret that in conseq ence of gross misrepresentations having been made to me on the subject of the liquidation of the abovenamed Bank, I have been induced to join in a petition to the High Court praying for your removal from the office of liquidator, and hereby beg to tender to you my apologies for having done so.

"I will forward a copy of this letter to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, the solicitors who have presented the petition, with instructions to apply to the Court for leave to withdraw my name, and authorise you to make use of this letter in any way you may think fit.—Yours obediently,

"SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE.

"Bombay, 9th April, 1868.

"To P. E. Bendir, Esq."

(There was also, as above stated, a second letter to Mr. Bendir, withdrawing the word "misrepresentations" and substituting "misinformation.")

Mr. McCulloch added that Sorabjee had not favoured the solicitors with any statement of the motives or reasons which had induced him to alter his mind in the matter, or of the discoveries he had made since the last hearing.

The Judge—The reason he states is "misinformation."

Mr. McCulloch—We have no information beyond what is contained in that letter. On that letter he retires.

Mr. Pigot called His Lordship's attention to the fact that the petition itself had never been verified by affidavit, except to the extent to which it was verified by independent affidavits.

Mr. McCulloch said this Sorabjee had been one of the active promoters of these proceedings, and that it was regretted he should have withdrawn from the matter without informing the solicitors of his ostensible motives. They had endeavoured to secure the attendance of the gentleman, in order that he might give the Court an explanation, but he was not to be found.

The Judge—I cannot interfere between you and your client.

Mr. McCulloch—He is no longer our client.

The Judge—He is your client withdrawing from the case. Does Mr. Pigot consent to his withdrawing without any order as to costs?

Mr. Pigot—I make no application as to costs. I may mention that the letter came to us immediately after we served a subpœna upon him requiring him to attend here to give evidence. The answer he sent us when he received the subpœna and knew that he would be obliged to go into the witness box was—that he withdrew from the case!

Mr. McCulloch—He was aware before that he would be examined.

The Judge (to Mr. McCulloch)—And you don't propose to make him the leader of the forlorn hope on this occasion?

Mr. McCulloch—I am afraid your Lordship does not exactly see our position in this matter—

The Judge—I just see that your client is deserting you.

Mr. McCulloch—I think we are rather strengthened by that letter, and my impression is that it is more and more incumbent on us how to go on.

His Lordship then directed that the name of Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw should be struck out of the petition.

Jadowjee Ruttonsey was recalled, and in answer to Mr. McCulloch (who had only one question to put in addition to those he had asked at the previous hearing) he said he had made an affidavit in this case at the request of Mathuradass Lowjee and of a solicitor's clerk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigot—I saw Damodher Heerjee take away the Rs. 2,500. I told Damodher of the entry in the book; I can't tell on what day, but it was in Raghoo Shamjee's shop. I think it was ten or twelve days after he got the money. He was not satisfied with the entry; he did not say any of it was false, but he said that I should not have written it in that way. He did not that day point out what was wrong in it, but, the next day, we went into a room in Raghoo Shamjee's shop and he then said that the entry as it stood was injurious to him, and that it was not becoming in me to write it in that manner. The entry contains the words—"Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Bendir." Damodher said that as the entry related to bribery it should not be written as it was—that it should not be written so plain. It was not I but my mehta who wrote the entry, but I told him to write down the words about Mr. Bendir. I can't be quite sure whether I read it over after it was written. I did not see the mehta write it, nor did I dictate it to him. I merely gave him instructions to do it, and I believe he wrote it the same evening. The mehta was not himself at Raghoo Shamjee's. The money was borrowed in the name of Jairam Ruttonsey, my brother—a broker—who is eight or ten years older than I am. My brother is not blind, but his sight is feeble, and it was on this account he gave up business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar (for Damodher Heerjee)—Jairam never went to the office of the Bank to endeavour to make a compromise on my account. I first applied to Madowjee Visram to get it settled for me; I did not tell him to say I was blind and giving up business, and he never told me he had said so. I did not tell Raghoo Shamjee that I must leave Bombay if the matter was not settled, but I told him in a casual conversation that I was going on a pilgrimage and was detained in Bombay on account of this matter. I did not, however, ask Raghoo to try and settle this so as to let me go on the pilgrimage. I borrowed the money to give to Damodher because I had no money at my house then. I am not a partner of Cullianjee Pittamber, and was never in his employment, but we are great friends. I remember Damodher negotiating a loan for Cullianjee some time ago, but I did not know that he claimed a commission on this transaction; but five or ten days ago—many days after the 6th March—Raghoo told me that Damodher claimed a commission. Raghoo never told me that Damodher would not interfere in reference to my compromise with the Indian Peninsula Bank unless he was paid his commission by Cullianjee. Recently Raghoo told me that Damodher had kept the balance of Rs. 1,000 (remaining after paying the sum of Rs. 1,500 to the Bank) as commission in respect of that transaction, and that the rumour of his having kept the money for any other purpose was false. This was within the last fortnight. Damodher did not tell me that the entry about Mr. Bendir was a lie; he said—"After your book and write what I shall tell you." He did not tell me I knew the Rs. 1,000 had been paid as Cullianjee's commission. The copy of the entry given to Damodher was given to him in the hall of Raghoo's shop where Raghoo himself was, but Damodher and I then went into a room, where we had some further conversation. Raghoo afterwards came in, and Damodher then said—"Look, I have done this business to your desire, but by this transaction there are some spots sprinkled on my character; do you, therefore, tell this man to do something in the matter, for, otherwise, from this day I can't do anything for any other person." Raghoo said to me—"This man has been friendly to you; therefore do as he directs you to do." Nothing, however, was said about any commission. Raghoo asked me either to debit or credit in such a manner as Damodher might desire me to do. (Raghoo is my father-in-law.) I said I could not do anything of the kind. Premjee Sewjee is a shroff on a large scale; he is indebted to me. There is a suit to recover Rs 15,000 pending against me in this Court, and Mathuradass Lowjee is to be one of my witnesses in it, but not one of the most important witnesses. When Damodher came back after having got the money, he said he had had great difficulty in settling with Mr. Bendir, but he did not name the sum he had paid.

Mr. McCulloch deferred his re-examination of the witness till Thursday.

Mr. Pigot stated that his client intended to subpœna several respectable persons—viz Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubib, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Sorabjee Manockjee Patell—whose names appeared in the list of petitioners and of whom it was wished to ask a few questions.

Mr. McCulloch said that only two of the petitioners had signed the warrant.

His Lordship said it should have been signed by all for whom counsel purported to appear. He had been under the impression that Mr. McCulloch represented all the persons whose names were appended to the petition. Any of them whom Mr. Pigot wished to attend must attend. He (His Lordship) must take Mr. Prentis as representing all those people.

The case was then adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

JUDGMENT IN THE HINDOO TEMPLE CASE.

THE case at the instance of Bhowanishunker Sudanund against eight Purdasees, for forcibly entering a room in a Hindoo temple at Girgaun Road, was disposed of at the Fort Police Court on Tuesday afternoon, as mentioned in yesterday's *Gazette*.

Mr. Nana Morojee in giving judgment said it was no part of his duty to ascertain who built the room. The question of ownership did not concern him,—he had simply to deal with that of possession. Ramchunder Gunput alleged that he was in possession; but with the exception of two, his witnesses were not men of standing, but only cooks and Poojarees, whose evidence must be received with caution, and whose testimony could not be relied upon. They all come to say one thing—that Gunput was the owner of the room, and that every one who wanted admittance had to ask him for the key. Now it was simply impossible that the key of a room for such purposes should have been in Gunput's custody. There was no need for such, and the probability rather was that it ought to have been in charge of a Poojaree and not of Gunput. The story was ridiculous. Had there even been valuables in the room he would expect the key to be in charge of Ramchunder's mehta. Rambhawoo said that he always had the key in his custody. Withoba produced accounts for 1856, and some items, to show that the room was erected and repaired by the defendant's father, but these repairs did not show the Court that the person effecting them was the proprietor. Ramchunder might have repaired the room, but the Court was not to suppose from that, that he was the owner and possessor thereof. Mr. Shreenivas was alleged to be the manager of the temple, and, if so, then he was in possession of the room. The defendant Ramchunder had been asked if it was the duty of the managers to circulate lists, and he said it was. Then he was asked if he had signed any such lists; and if he had been inclined to give his evidence in a straightforward manner, he would have answered in the affirmative, but instead of that he said he did not know that he had signed such. But when a number of the lists were produced, on one of which he saw his own signature, he could not help admitting that he had signed it. Now that, to the mind of the Court, proved satisfactorily that Shreenivas had been one of the managers. It was not said in so many words on the list that he was so, but the fact of so many members of the community having over and over again signed these lists, circulated by Shreenivas, was tantamount to their acknowledging him as a manager: there was in this a tacit acknowledgment of his management. It had been quite open to the defendant to show if Shreenivas was not manager, who was manager. That would have been the straightforward way of rebutting the allegations of Shreenivas; but when there was no attempt on the part of the defence to rebut this fact, which had in the opinion of the Court been clearly proved by the list, he thought the possession of Shreenivas as manager must remain intact and unaffected in any way. Shreenivas had been asked if he had any authority from the caste. But he (the magistrate) did not think it was usual to formally invest the managers in such matters with authority; and the fact of his having done the duty of manager for a series of years, and the members of the caste having acknowledged him as such by subscribing to his lists and supplying the means for the purposes of the temple, all amounted to an acknowledgment of him as manager; and in the absence of any proof to the contrary this fact must stand good. Then he must go to the mode in which the defendant tried to take possession. If he had been in possession of the room, or fancied he was in possession of it, there was no necessity for his having recourse to the means he adopted in taking possession. No man who had a right, or believed he had a right, would resort to the means to which the defendant had in this case resorted—retaining a number of hirelings, or as Dr. Dallas called them bludgeon men. That was not unusual he knew, in Bombay. When a man fancies he has right on his part, or when he wants to take forcible possession of any property, or to keep the rightful owner away from possession of his property, it was usual he knew in Bombay to employ such bludgeon men:—but this was a practice which he thought ought to be put down. He had very great difficulty in believing that defendant believed he had a right to this room. If he believed that, he would have gone with a servant, or sent one or two servants, to get the lock removed; there was no necessity for the employment of such bludgeon men at such an exorbitant expense. That showed the animus by which Ramchunder must have been actuated, and that he knew his case was not very good, or else he would not have considered himself under the necessity of adopting such violent means. The defendant Ramchunder said he had repaired the temple and room every year. Now the temple appeared to have been repaired and whitewashed and kept in good order, and if any one went and looked at it he would find a very great contrast between the temple and the room. The temple was in a complete state of repair, the room was neglected, dilapidated, and seemed never to have been whitewashed. According to the defendant's statement both used to be washed every day, but it was his opinion that the room had never been washed, certainly not for years, and if the defendant had given equal attention to the temple and the room they would both now have been in the same state. There was another feature in the conduct of the defendant that ought to be mentioned. Not only had he removed the locks, but he had also taken the doors from their hinges. The Court did not see the object there could have been for this violence, but he supposed the defendant was afraid that the managers would come and replace the lock, and that he wanted to be quite sure that nobody would enter the room again or take possession of it. He had therefore removed the doors altogether, and that showed the amount of force the defendant was determined to have recourse to. Under all these circumstances there was no doubt left in his mind that Shreenivas had been the manager of the temple and that the room in dispute was part and portion, or rather an appendage, of that temple, and that the defendants in forcibly removing the locks and taking the doors from their hinges had been guilty of the offence with which he had been charged—namely, forcible entry. He was labouring under some difficulty in passing sentence. The defendant Ramchunder had said in his evidence that he was prepared to pay any fine that might be adjudged in this case, and if this were done of course the prisoners who wrought as hirelings in such a deed of violence would not feel that they had been punished. He should be very sorry indeed to punish these poor men. The real defendant, Ramchunder Gunput, was to blame more than the eight prisoners, but if the Court merely fined them then the fine would be paid by Ramchunder, and the eight Purdasees would go away in the idea that there was no law that could reach them, that there was no legal bar to the hiring of themselves to others to do such work. It was not right that they should go away with such an idea. They ought to know as men of understanding that they ought not to join in such work, and that by indiscriminately giving themselves to employers in such cases they incurred risk and responsibility. Of course, Ramchunder Gunput was not before the Court in this case. The Court could not touch him and did not want to touch him, but it must correct the ideas that were prevalent amongst the Purdasees and such people—that they could set at their servants and that their sethia could protect them and pay their fines for them. The sentence of the Court was that each of them should suffer simple imprisonment in the County Jail for four days.

A similar complaint for forcible entry into the same temple has been lodged against Ramchunder Luxumonjee, and will come on for hearing on Wednesday next before Mr. Bickerseth.]

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS,—1868.

Second day, Wednesday, 15th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE Judge took his seat at ten o'clock, and the following gentlemen were empanneled as a special jury,—Messrs. Charles Edward Mitchell, John White Winter, B. M. King, T. B. Kirkham, Gerard Norman, H. D. Dods, Henry Somerville, John Farrar, Burjorjee Muncherjee, Hormusjee Bapoojee, Mahadeo Narrayen, and F. N. Mahomed.

THE MURDER AT THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.

Hurbujjun Ramdeen, Hindoo, was placed at the bar on a charge of murder of Gijap Pursad Jakasing, a Purdasee.

The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

The Advocate General opened the case for the prosecution, and in doing so said—On February last some works were, and they are now also, going on at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, for the purpose of making an upper storey over the principal entrance porch of the main building of the hospital. It appears that on the 6th of that month a contractor of the name of Khurbarry Hormusjee had some people in his employ on these works,—there was a labourer, the deceased who was a sepoy, and another labourer of the name of Govind, and these three resided in what is called the stone-cutters' shed, which is behind the Medical College, fronting the Parell Road and with the Jamsetjee Hospital just behind. [The learned gentleman here produced a ground plan of the locality referred to, explained the situations of the buildings he had mentioned, and handed a copy of the place to the jury.] Now it appears, gentlemen, he proceeded, that between five and six o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th February one Lullooram, who lived in a small house on the ground, and who was employed by Khurbarry Hormusjee as a sepoy, went with Muncherjee, a mehta, and one or two other persons into the prisoner's shed. Some conversation took place amongst them, and in consequence of what was said there, the deceased charged the prisoner with having taken some portions of his master's wood and a box. This appears to have excited the wrath and indignation of the prisoner, who seems to have refused to have any conversation on the subject of the wood. Presently a light is struck, they go out of the hut, a lamp is lit, and they come back into the hut—that is Lullooram, deceased, and the prisoner. Lullooram will tell you that the prisoner then went out, but returned shortly afterwards, and thereupon commenced to strike the deceased—upon the back of the head, as he thinks. After two or three blows had been struck, Lullooram ran out and shouted an alarm. In the short interval that followed I think you will be of opinion that the deceased received his death wounds at the hands of the prisoner. The mehta, Muncherjee, was standing outside, and he will tell you that after Lullooram ran away he himself saw the prisoner come out of the hut with an axe, or hatchet, in his hand, that he (Muncherjee) ran after him and gave an alarm to a policeman who was coming towards the Medical College, that they pursued the prisoner, who ran on until he came to Dixey's Tank, where he sat down on the wall for a short time, and that on the sepoy approaching him he jumped into the water, out of which he was eventually drawn. During the time that this was taking place, Lullooram came back with a policeman, whom he had got near the Obelisk at the junction of the Baboola Tank Parell, and other two roads, and found the deceased lying on his stomach in the stone-cutters' shed. They found that he was dead, and that his head was covered with several deep cuts; and one or other of them on going out found an axe, or hatchet, at a spot five or six paces from the corner of the shed, covered with blood and hair; and I think even by that evidence alone, gentlemen, that you can have no doubt whatever that this man (the prisoner) was the person who committed this most butchering murder. But in addition to the prisoner's being seen to commence his blows, by Lullooram, he is seen coming out of the shed by Muncherjee, the mehta,—by the policeman, who sees him after he has thrown away the axe, and gave chase, and saw him jumping into the tank—and is seen also by Govind, who was coming down the steps in front or over the porch in the centre of the Jamsetjee Hospital. Well, the prisoner is taken into custody and taken to Mr. Barnes, the European inspector, who takes him back to the place in question. Then—but I should tell you first that Lullooram, from having stains of blood on his clothes, was taken into custody in the first instance, but that in consequence of what the prisoner said he was released—then prisoner made a statement which I am content you should hear from Mr. Barnes and the other witnesses, unless my learned friends wishes it to be read at present. (Mr. Ferguson was here understood to signify that he did not desire the statement referred to to be read, and the learned gentleman proceeded.) Certain questions were put by Mr. Barnes, and what the prisoner said I will leave you to hear from Mr. Barnes himself. That being the case, you will see there are eye-witnesses: and that the motive which is attributed—though I have not suggested any motive—is the one about the bit of wood; and you will hear what the prisoner said to Mr. Barnes as his reason for his conduct. Now the facts are extremely simple. You will hear deceased's brother to prove he was in good health. Next morning Dr. Sydney Smith examined the body, and he will tell you he found several deep cuts on the head and neck; that one of these was two inches and another three inches deep, and in point of fact from some of these cuts the brains were exuding. He will tell you death must have ensued instantaneously, and with this evidence I think you cannot have the slightest doubt that the prisoner was the person who struck the blows. This must be either found to be murder or nothing; and when you hear the statement that Mr. Barnes will testify as being made by the prisoner, you can have no doubt that your duty will be to find the prisoner at the bar guilty of this charge.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

J. C. Daley, a surveyor, spoke to the accuracy of the plans which he had made of the places referred to in the Advocate General's speech and produced in Court; Witto Kidari, the policeman who apprehended the prisoner, was next called; and then Inspectors Barnes and Crummie were examined in support of the opening remarks.

Inspector Barnes said—The previous witness brought the prisoner and Lullooram to me on the 6th, and I took the latter into custody because there was blood on his clothes. I took them to the stone-cutters' shed at about a quarter past six in the evening. It is a cadjan shed made of toddy leaves and divided into a large compartment and two small ones. I found a dead body lying on the ground at about the centre of the large compartment in which the men work. It was lying on the stomach, and after the inquest I found several holes on the head. I said to Lul, looram, "Who did this"? and the prisoner then said "I did it; he (meaning Lullooram) did not. Let him go." He then proceeded to tell me the circumstances. I had not given him encouragment but told him to be cautious. He however went on and said deceased had come to the shed with Lullooram and blamed him for stealing wood and also a box, that he did not like to be accused of theft, and had done this to save his character. I conversed with him in Hindostance and know the words he used when he said he did it. (The words were here repeated and the interpreter gave them in English as, "I did this act to save my character.") At the chowkey I received this hatchet, which I think is used for chopping wood, and there was hair and fresh blood on it. I went into a second room in the shed, and in it there was a quantity of blood and a cloth which the prisoner had had on his head, pierced with holes and wet with blood. (The hatchet and cloth were produced in Court.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—When Lullooram was brought to me there were only a few drops of blood on his clothes. When I went into the first room I did not say "Which of you two killed this man?" I said "Who did this dead?" I might have said something more, but I did not use any threat to make them confess. I did not caution him before I asked the question "who did this dead?"—but when he commenced to speak I told him to be careful. I said he might speak if he liked, but I did not say it would be used against him—I had not the power to say so. As far as I recollect everything that was said is down in the depositions.

His Lordship here remarked that he found on reference to the depositions that the statements of the witnesses quite agreed with this witness's evidence.

The Ferguson—Oh yes, my Lord, but I am instructed there was something more said.

The other witnesses examined were Lullooram, Muncherjee Hormusjee, Govind, Bicoo Essoo, Ramjee Witto, Hurrychunder Jakasing—brother of the deceased—and Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the Coroner. Lullooram stated in addition to the facts in the Advocate General's speech that on his return with Mr. Barnes prisoner stood over the corpse and cried, "you and I used to commit theft together, and now in order to preserve my character I was obliged to strike you, and it served you right."

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He appeared there, he said, at the request of the officer of the Court for the prisoner, because here, as in England, the Crown in its mercy, when a man was too poor to defend himself from a charge of capital crime, assigned him counsel to endeavour as far as in him lay to watch over the case; and therefore it would be his duty, as it would be his endeavour, to assist the jury as far as he could in arriving at a just and proper verdict. As His Lordship would direct them, he had to submit that though the charge was that of murder, still they could, if they found the facts justified them, bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This verdict could always be given when a man killed another while deprived of self control or under grave and sudden provocation; and it was for them to decide whether such were the case with the prisoner at the bar, or whether there was any symptom of malice—which was the essence of murder, and without which murder could not be. It seemed that the deceased, whether an accomplice in stealing the wood or wishing to become traitor and impeach his accomplice, had gone and straightway stated that the prisoner had stolen wood, and that he at once denied it. The prisoner then to save his character, as it was said, rushed out of the hut, reason having lost her seat, and he in hot blood seized the hatchet and went in again to the hut and struck the blows that caused the death of the deceased. Had the man given his blood time to cool and then struck the deceased with that axe, then it would have been impossible for him (the learned gentleman) to stand before the jury and contend that he was not guilty of murder; but in this case he rushed out, in a state of madness and in the heat of blood, seized the axe, and instantly killed the deceased, and afterwards ran brandishing the axe so that the witnesses dared not stop him, rushed to the tank chased by a policeman, and without resting a moment threw himself into the water till he found time to cool, when he called for a rope to assist him out. Under these circumstances he held that the jury ought to return a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The principal evidence, added the learned counsel, had been that of policemen, and he had had to interfere so as not to receive their statements of the words used by the prisoner after his apprehension, as the Court had over and over again held that a policeman had no right to make a charge against a man or ask questions of him. In the mofussil no such statement was received, and he did not see why they should be so, in the presidency towns, unless, probably, because there were European officers, and it was supposed they would be more careful in putting questions than more subordinate officers would be. Mr. Ferguson then concluded,—Gentlemen, I ask you to look to the facts before you,—I ask you to say whether or not you think this unhappy man was not goaded on to this act by the accusation of being a thief, that in a state of hot blood he rushed from his hut, that he seized the first weapon that came to hand and struck this man the blows that caused his death. I ask you, gentlemen, to weigh the evidence very attentively; and I think if you do so you will see from that, that the crime of which this man is guilty is not that of murder but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, since he did the act under great provocation. It is almost unnecessary for me to remind you, too, that this man had not the same power as we might have under such circumstances. Even we, who have all the advantages education gives, know how difficult it is for us, too, often to control our temper, but this unfortunate man is little better than an animal with no control of any of his passions, and the moment this accusation was made, lost his reason and his senses, seized the first weapon that came to hand, and is not guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. I ask you, then, to weigh very carefully all the evidence before you—to apply that test that will be laid down by His Lordship—to give the case of this unfortunate man every consideration; and I feel assured if you do so the verdict you will come to will be the one I ask—that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder—and I feel assured that when you leave that box and engage in your respective duties,—when you think of the events of this day in time to come, when that wretched man is no longer trembling before you, when my words and the words of the learned gentlemen for the prosecution have both passed away, and when your minds are not swayed by any external circumstances whatever—when you think of this day in the privacy of your own heart in days to come, then your calmer reflection will endorse your verdict, and you will have the satisfaction of carrying to your death-beds the approval of your own consciences.

His Lordship then summed up, first explaining the charge, and remarking that he thought there could be very little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner had killed the deceased and that with the intention of destroying him. The charge was one of murder, but the Act (XVIII. of 1862, section XI.,) provided that under an indictment for murder, the jury might find the prisoner not guilty of murder but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the learned gentleman who had ably addressed them for the prisoner had very properly drawn attention to the 300th section of the Penal Code which provided "Culpable homicide is not murder, if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave or sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gives the provocation or causes the death of any other person by mistake or accident." That exception, however, was subject to certain provisos, of which the second was,—"That the provocation is not given by any thing done in obedience to the law;" and there was an explanation annexed to the following effect "whether the provocation is grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder," is a question of fact. Therefore, His Lordship said, that question rested with the jury, and he referred to the circumstances and the evidence thereof, that might have caused grave and sudden provocation—the accusation of theft coming unexpectedly on an honest man,—whether there had been any theft committed, and, if so, whether they could believe the statement that Lullooram had attributed to the prisoner that he and deceased had been thiefs together, or whether they were to believe the prisoner innocent;—and whether, therefore, deceased had, in accusing the prisoner been discharging a duty under the law. It might not be an easy question, but what they had to do was to tell the law, "yea" or "nay," had there or had there not been *enough* grave and sudden provocation to prevent a man exercising self control?

The jury then retired, and after a few minutes absence returned to the Court and gave a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge—to the interpreter—Tell the prisoner that the jury find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the ground of his having received grave and sudden provocation. He killed this man and intended to kill him, but killed him in cold blood not in hot blood. Although this is so, it is the imperative duty of those who administer the law to pass a very severe sentence on lawless cases of this kind—in fact a sentence next in severity to the severest penalty of the law—and that he is sentenced to transportation for the term of his natural life.

THE MURDER AT NAGPADDA.

Mahadoo Ittoo, a Hindoo blacksmith, was entered on the calendar to be tried for culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of his wife, named Cumlee, on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Advocate General, however, said at the close of the first case that he had to mention the case of Mahadoo and make an application that the case should be traversed till next Sessions, as the man had cut his own throat and was so ill that it was impossible he could attend the Court.

His Lordship thought that was a very reasonable application considering the state of the prisoner, that he had not been able to instruct counsel and could not appear in Court.

The application was therefore granted.

The following case was then tried before a common jury:—

ALLEGED THEFT.—Fuckeer Raghoo and Succaram Ramjee were charged, with having on the 22nd February stolen some ornaments from a dwelling-house at Sion.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Moody for the first prisoner.

Mr. Moody—After evidence had been led—addressed the jury, and held there was no proof of theft as against the first prisoner, and the whole case seemed to have been one of those which the police sometimes get up from their professional desire to obtain convictions.

His Lordship in summing up remarked that the case was very weak, and there seemed very good grounds for the remark by the learned gentleman who had so very ably defended the first prisoner.

The jury found both prisoners not guilty, and they were accordingly dismissed.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday morning.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MADRAS, 8TH APRIL.

THE Governor's breakfast duly came off on the 31st ultimo, and is to be repeated on Tuesday morning next, while Lady Napier received visitors at an "at home" on Saturday evening, which was well attended. Lord Napier and Her Ladyship have returned to Government House after their late seclusion at Guindy, and will probably remain there until, with all others who can so arrange, they take their departure for the hills. The hot season is now coming on apace, and, as ill luck will have it, our ice supply has become exhausted just at the most critical juncture. All Madras is greatly annoyed, and reasonably so, at the latter calamity—for it is a calamity in a climate like this. It is a pity that the Ice Company cannot manage to arrange things better, so as to avoid these frequent failures, which would involve, I believe, a heavy penalty if they occurred in Bombay. The excuse made is, that Madras itself is to be blamed for not having a large enough ice-house, in which to store an adequate supply. Last year the supply failed, and some stir was then made to remedy the defect referred to, but so far no new building has been commenced. Probably, however, the subject will be revived now to better purpose. We are informed that an ice ship is daily expected, its name even being given, *i. e.* the *Oromwell*, but then the Company's manager told us the same thing before, and yet his "daily expectations" were not fulfilled for a month or more.

The Banks and mercantile offices are to be closed from Thursday next to the following Tuesday, both days inclusive, which will afford the mercantile community a very liberal holiday, for which it has to thank the Chamber of Commerce. As the Railway Company is advertising reduced rates of fare for travellers during the holiday week, no doubt many will take the opportunity of running up for a few days to the Shevaroys for a little cooler air.

The reports sent in from the various districts are still without any mention of *scarcity*, owing to the large imports of grain mentioned in my last: these have since been increasing; the *Madras Times* informing us that they amounted to no less than 109,000 cwt. during the week ending 28th ult., and they will no doubt be continued while the demand exists. Prices have, however, latterly fallen so much in this market, as a natural consequence, that importers in many cases will reap little benefit, and it is a somewhat striking proof of the excellence of the system upon which trade is conducted, that the present is a time of unusual cheapness and plenty in Madras, while the crops throughout the entire district have been an absolute failure.

The Bishop of the Diocese has lately held several Confirmation services here, the first being in the Cathedral for the Europeans and Eurasians, and another at the Mission Church in Black Town for Native Christians. The latter was a peculiarly interesting ceremony, no less than eighty candidates being presented, while the Bishop's address was interpreted into the vernacular by the Rev. Mr. Sattianadhan, a native clergyman of much ability.

I referred not very long ago to Lord Napier's appointment of a young military man, Captain Bloomfield, to one of the local magistracies. Considerable outcry was raised at the time on the grounds of that officer's inexperience and general unfitness for the post, from his necessary ignorance of the law which he is called upon to administer. These murmurings seem to have been not without reason, for a complaint being lately brought before him by an East Indian female of bigamy on the part of her husband, he contented himself with recommending her to send her husband a lawyer's note! On first observing the case the public were inclined to suppose that the Magistrate must have had grounds for supposing the charge to be unfounded, but a correspondent has since come forward in the *Madras Standard* corroborating her statements, so that unless biganny is really a non-penal offence in this country, Government will probably take the matter up and prosecute the delinquent. It appears singular that a knowledge of the rudiments of common law should appear to be regarded as a superfluous attainment in stipendiary magistrates in this country. I need say nothing here regarding the death of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who has gone the way of all flesh. Peace be to his ashes! Lord Napier, honorary Colonel of the corps, in company with General McCleverty, the Commander-in-Chief, reviewed the Madras Volunteers on the island on Saturday morning. The corps mustered very strongly, and acquitted itself creditably in the opinion of its Colonel and the Chief, the latter speaking of its performance in a very flattering manner, which redounds to the credit of its Commandant and Adjutant, Colonel Drury and Captain Wright. The officers of the corps are to be entertained at dinner this evening at Government House. The present postal arrangements have been, and deservedly so, giving unqualified dissatisfaction to the public on this side. I have before told you how provoking it was to see the steamer from Suez anchoring as of yore in the roadstead, while without bringing the mails, which must forsooth be sent us some days later overland from your side. Well, the English mail of the 26th February arrived in Madras on the evening of the 2nd instant, and the steamer, which should have brought them, on the evening of the 25th ult.; so that the present arrangements kept the public without their letters just eight days longer than was needful. The mail of the 6th ult.; however, arrived on the 4th instant, and we are now told that the Post Office authorities will endeavour to arrange for the arrival of the mails every Thursday. To-day we had the privilege of paying the extra postage for the first time, and it will be interesting to learn how far the Imperial Revenues benefit from this most injudicious impost.

The new Madras University is growing into imposing dimensions under the workmen of Messrs. Barnett and Bonnycastle, the contractors; it will be a very fine building, and is to cost some two and a half lacs of rupees. Another and less costly, but equally desirable, building, which is rapidly progressing on the north beach, is the Sailors' Home: both will probably be opened before the year is out. The erection of solid and handsome structure like these are well calculated to absolve the English from the cynical strictures once said to have been pronounced, that were they to leave India to-morrow, they would have no other memento of their presence than piles of empty bottles.

The new cotton season is commencing, and a few hundred bales of the 1863 crop have been brought to market. The quality is good, and it finds buyers at Rs. 114 per candy. The roads are well supplied with shipping, but freights are firm, and are rather upward in their tendency than otherwise; indeed there seems at present little probability of a decline until the Abyssinian war is over. So much the better for shipowners, but it imposes a heavy burden on exporters of produce.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the 9th April, 1868.

Present.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, "senior member," in the chair. The Hon'ble. Mr. Justice Tucker, vice-president. Members—Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; the Rev. D. Macpherson, M. A

Besides these traces of a mythical Tristan in Celtic Britain, we also possess others in a fragment of a Welsh poem, said to be at least as old as the 10th century A. D. An introduction informs us that it is a dialogue between Trystan and Gwalhmai, son of Guir. Trystan, crossed in love, has absented himself for the space of three years from Arthur's court. That monarch thereupon sends twenty-eight of his followers to bring the exile back. Trystan, however, slays them all, and only consents to listen to the words of Gwalhmai the Golden-tongued with whose appeal the poem commences. Trystan is finally persuaded to visit Arthur, who welcomes him as his nephew and conjures him by their ancient friendship to return to his allegiance. With Tristan's submission the fragment unfortunately ends. M. de la Villemarque in his interesting work on ancient Celtic Legends, calls attention to the fact that most of these details are to be found in some of the later Romances of Tristan. He also compares the tale of the Love Potion to the Magical Brew of Science which occurs in the old Welsh Legend of *Taliesin*, in the *Mabinogion* translated by Lady Charlotte Guest. According to M. de la Villemarque there are traces of Tristan still to be found among the traditions of Brittany, as for example in the Ballad of *Bran* or the Prisoner of War. Besides this, I may further instance the other Breton tale of *Matelin* the Giant Soldier referred to by Kurtz.

It has been asserted that the three mighty Swine-herds of the Triads signify three remarkable epochs in Druidical History, of which Trystan represents the last, and that his guilty love for the unchaste Essyllt points to an unholy mixture of foreign with native Celtic rites which then took place. The introduction of the new worship is ascribed to the Phœnicians those "missionaries of the ancient world" whose sacred symbol of the boar is said to reappear in Tristan's swine. The advocates of this view also identify the strange rites, for which they contend, with the human sacrifices offered up by that race to Moloch. Be that as it may, it is still undoubtedly true that the Boar was held sacred to the Sun-god by both Aryan and Semetic nations. It appears in the Sun-myths of Adonis and Heracles while in the Iliad we read of its being sacrificed to Zeus and Helios. Some have sought to derive Essyllt or Isolde from the old Gothic *Isa* the Earth. This doubtless possesses the charm of identifying the heroine with Cybele-Rhea, the mighty Goddess of Earth and bride of the slain Sun-god of the Mysteries. I myself am inclined to think that both *Isa* and *Isolde* may be derived from a common Aryan root. The Sanscrit word *Isa* or *Iswara* (Lord) occurs as an epithet of Siva the Sun-god. His consort Parvati bears also the name *Isani* or *Isi* the great Devi or Mater Domina. In their union they are said to represent the destructive and regenerative principles of nature. Sir William Jones held them to be unquestionably the Isis and Osiris of Egypt, though how far he was right in his opinion I am unprepared to say. I may state here, however, that the partner of the Sun-god appears sometimes as Earth-goddess, sometimes as Hell goddess, sometimes as Dea Luna, and sometimes even as the Goddess of Love. Isis combined in her own person all these characteristics, as did also Chandri sometimes called Isi, the consort of Chandra Siva in the later Hindu mythology. The termination of the name Essyllt or Isode certainly presents great difficulties, yet the following fact may serve as a clue to its origin. The word *Ilita* occurs in Hindu Mythology as a synonym for Agni or Surya the Sun-god. There is good ground for believing him to be connected with the ancient Arabian Sun-god Alat or Alad, whose spouse Alitta corresponded to Venus Urania, the Mitra of the Persians, the Mylitta of the Assyrians. It is possible that Essyllt is a compound of *Isi* and *Ilita* (Domina Solis), though I am not aware that the name *Ilita* is to be met with in the oldest vedic writing.

With regard to the name *Tristan*, its derivation is doubtful. Those who would seek it in the Welsh *Trist*, sad and *Trem*, a face are evidently in error, inasmuch as the form *Tristanem* is merely a corruption of the older ones of the Triads. In pursuing our investigations a very interesting question presents itself, as to whether we possess in the Celtic legend the fragment of an ancient myth at home among the Aryan Family prior to their migrations into Europe. Of this I believe we have some evidence in the tale of Feridun the celebrated hero of Persia. The Legend as told by Firdusi in his Shahnameh runs thus :—

Feridun the son of Abtin and Firanek is born in the reign of Zohak. That King, warned by wise men that the child would overturn his kingdom, seeks after his life. Feridun's father is killed, but he himself is saved by his mother, who flees with him into India, where he is brought up in secret by a hermit. When sixteen years of age he demands of his mother the history of his birth. On hearing of the persecution by Zohak he determines to obtain his revenge. The Legend proceeds to narrate his victory over the King, whom he nails Prometheus-like to a rock in obedience to a divine command. The rest of his story has no importance for us. Professor Roth, from whom I have taken the tale, informs us (Journal of the German Oriental Society vol. II. p. 216), that in the Yacna the hero is called *Thraetona* (or, according to the two eminent Eastern Scholars Professors Westergaard and Max Mueller, *Thraetaona*), which name was afterwards corrupted into *Threduna* and *Feridun*. His birth is there described as due to the special favour of Homa, the Divine Nectar personified. That deity is said to have rewarded the fidelity of four of his worshippers by blessing them with offspring, destined to be the benefactors of the world. Of these the first is named *Vivanghvat*, whose son was Jima ; the second Athwja, whose son was Thraetona ; the third Thrita, whose sons were Urvakshaja and Keresaspa ; and the fourth Purushaspa, whose son was Zarathustra. In Jima, Thraetona and Keresaspa we recognise the three great heroes Dshemshid Feridun and Gershasp, in Zarathustra the Prophet of Iran. Thraetona is represented as the slayer of the devastating Serpent Ashi Dhaka, "created by Ahriman for the destruction of this world," of which the name Zohak is a corruption. We also learn that Thraetona or Feridun is to be met with in Indian Mythology, a discovery ascribed to the celebrated Orientalist Eugene Burnouf. In the Vedas the hero is called Trita the *Aptja* (i. e. the son of Aptja.) As the Zend *Thraetona*, however, cannot be directly derived from the Vedic *Trita*, Professor Roth suggests and intermediate form *Tretavana*, afterwards *Tritavan*. It appears that another form *Traitana*, still more like the Zend, actually occurred oncein the Rig Veda. These Indian and Iranian myths resemble each other not only in the names of the actors, but also in their history. Trita, for instance, owes his birth to the Divine Soma and by its aid succeeds in conquering the evil Serpent Ahi. Indra in one hymn is made to say—

"It was I who gave Trita
"Against the Serpent
"To win the cows."

And in another hymn Agastja exclaims—

"I will praise the Drink—the Soma
"Drink—by means of which Trita
"Tore Vritra (i. e. Ahi) in pieces."

These myths, as we have seen, contain two distinct and prominent elements belonging to the Tristan Legand, viz. the Dragon Combat and the Magic Potion. The myth of the Foundling, though also worthy of remark, appears in the Persian poem as a later addition, as we do not find it in the other two earlier versions. In examining further the changes that must have taken place from *Tretavana*, through the forms *Tritavana*, *Tritan* to *Trita* we cannot help being struck by the wonderful resemblance, that is here apparent, to the name of our Celtic hero. If the Vedic commentators are right in their assertion that the word *Trita* is derived from the Sanscrit numeral *troyas trie, tri* (three) I venture to submit that we can have little doubt as to the absolute identity of *Tritan* and *Tristan*.

The exact position of Trita among the Vedic Deities is difficult to determine, as his name is merely incidentally mentioned in the Rig Veda and then only about thirty times in all. Professor Roth regards him as a half-forgotten God of more ancient times. He sees in the Trita Legend the Aryan myth of the Cloud-demon who steals the heavenly cows or rain-clouds, and drives them before him, until the Fire-god's thunder-bolt descending cleaves the sable veil which the robber has spread over the sky, and makes earth once more fruitful. With the above learned writer, also, Trita assumes the double character of Wind-god and Water-god. He is apparently strengthened in his belief by the fact of *Apja* the hero's patronymic, signifying "the Water-born" or "the Water-ruler." This, he rightly holds, refers not to the ocean or rivers, but to the waters of Heaven, the region of rain and mist. We must not forget, however, that the deeds of Trita are also ascribed in the Vedas to Indra, who is Sun-god as well as Rain-god. Trita appears among the gods at the creation of the Sun, in a mystic hymn of Dirghatama—

"Yama gave (i. e. created) him,
"Trita harnessed him,
"Gandharva seized his proper bridle,
"Out of the Sun, ye, Vasu, (i. e. Gods)
"Have made a horse."
"Thou art Yama, oh Arvan (i. e. sun,)
"Thou art Trita of the mysterious sway,
"Thou art the brother of Soma,
"Three-fold affinity thou hast, they say, in Heaven."

Here Trita is actually described both as the Sun itself and as its ruler, harnessing him, as Phœbus-Apollo might have done, to his celestial chariot. These lines also give us an insight into the meaning of the numeral *three* which, as we have seen, probably lies in the name *Trita*. This idea of a Solar Trinity was further developed in later Hindu mythology. Sir William Jones says on this subject :—

"It is possible that the triple Divinity of the Hindus was originally no more than a personification of the sun, whom they call *Treyitenu* or *Tritnu* or three-bodied, in his triple capacity of producing forms by his genial heat, preserving them by his light or destroying them by the concentrated force of his igneous matter."

Trita or Tristan in such case, would be a most appropriate appellation of the Sun-god, exemplifying in a striking manner his three-fold attributies as Creator, Preserver and Destroyer.

The Aryan idea of a Celestial Ocean, already mentioned, was retained by the Iranians in their *Var* or Sea of Heaven. We even find it at home among the Hebrews, for we read of the great Elohim who made the Firmament, and divided the waters under the Firmament from the waters above the Firmament. The ancient Egyptians conceived the sun as a vessel sailing across the heavenly sea or Æther. Hence the crescent-shaped bark which they launched at the new Moon, when the God Osiris was said to enter the crescent in order to render the Earth fruitful. Whether this bark has any connection with that of Tristan, and with the golden cup, in which the solar hero Heracles sailed across the sea, is an interesting question. It is a significant fact that in Hellas the Sun-bride Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea-foam, and that Poseidon, conceived as Sun-god as well as Water-god, was made to woo Demeter. Were it not indeed too bold an hypothesis, I would be tempted here to suggest the possibility of that Sea-god's offspring *Triton* being merely a Hellenised form of the older Aryan *Trita* "the Water-born" in his capacity of Celestial Water-god. There must certainly be some doubt but that the Sun-god and Rain-god were originally identical in most mythologies. The fecundation of the Earth by Light and Water from the Sun-god was typified in the Dionsyian and Mithraic Mysteries by a sacrament of bread and wine. This may explain in some measure the rose and vine on Tristan's grave, if we take the former to be the emblem of Aphrodite-Ceres and the latter of Dionysos. With the Hindus the sun appeared as the Day-spring whence both light and water derived their being. Their early cosmogonists said "from the sun comes rain," "the sun pours out waters." In the Vedas, where the sun is invoked as "the germ of the waters, the displayer of herbs, the cherisher of lakes, replenshing the ponds with rain," we meet with numerous passages that bear out our view. The following example may suffice

"Agni abiding in the waters . . . Agni immortal sustainer of the universe . . . manifested as it were in the womb of the waters." Again.

"Descend, oh Soma, with that stream with which thou lightest up the Sun ; send water for the use of amn."

We cannot, therefore, help concluding that Tritavana Tritan or Trita was only one of the numerous personifications of the Sun in its different phases, represented in the Vedas under names as various as Agni, Surya, Pushan, Bhaga, Savitar, Soma, Aryaman, Mithra, and Varuna.

In European countries, where rains falls throughout the year, a Dragon combat, such as is contained in the Tristan Legend, would more probably symbolize the change from Winter to Spring, than the bursting of the thunder-cloud which heralds the rainy season of the tropics. I should be inclined, therefore, under the circumstances, to view the Trita Legend among the Celts as a pure Sun-Myth. *Marc'h* signifies curiously enough, in Cymrio "a horse," and as such might naturally be supposed to represent the vedic Courser of the sun. Tristan, however, not Mark, is the Sun-god. Mark like Odin the wild huntsman, is probably the Storm-god, as the wind-driven cloud naturally suggested to the ancients the idea of a horse scouring the gloomy sky. His swine or boars like the Vedic *Marutsa* are the raging winds that follow in his train. Their inactivity during the Summer months would not improbably be figured forth by their being under the custody of the Sun-god Tristan. It is just possible, however, that they may be the heavenly cows of the Vedas, handed down under a different form. The antagonism between the aged monarch and his youthful heir would be that between the stormy Winter and the golden Spring-tide. Isolde, retaining the character of Earth-goddess already ascribed to her, gives herself up joyously to the embraces of the youthful Sun-god, who woos her. The Magic Draught becomes the welcome vernal shower under whose life-giving influence the Earth is rendered fruitful. At length bleak Winter returns and like Mark re-asserts his power over the hapless queen, while the stricken Sun-god dies, or wanders to other lands and seeks another bride.

From these facts I think we may conclude that the Tristan Legend was originally an archaic Aryan myth ; that it was carried westwards into Britain with the wave of Celtic migration ; that it passed at a very early period from thence into Brittany ; and that it owed its preservation there mainly to the fact of that province being the last resting-place of the Celtic language in France.

Dr. Birdwood said that he deeply regretted the absence from Bombay of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the engagement in another place of Dr. Buhler who only were competent adequately to appreciate the valuable and most interesting paper, which they had just heard read, and it was with the greatest diffidence that he rose to move the thanks of the Society to its learned and accomplished author, whose ability and great ingenuity in the treatment of his subject were conspicuous even to the least learned. These enquiries into the primeval myths of the race were of the liveliest interest even to those who were not qualified to scientifically citicise the paper before the Society, and hecould not forbear saying that it seemed to him a happy augury that as law was daily asserting its due influence over the human mind the researches of philologists and comparative mythologists were revivifying these old world myths as poetical interpretations of the laws and phenomena of Nature to fill the æsthetic void in the soul of humanity left by outcast lawless superstitions ; and it was not with less than passion after so long a tyranny was over past, since the martyrdom of Hypatia, that one welcomed back again to Earth in the truth of Nature, and sublimed from all superstition and wickedness the glorious "Gods of Greece." Nature, the only touchstone of moral accountability, was all sufficient for human happiness,—

"In every charm Supreme."

If he might venture on one criticism it was that Mr Leith, seemed too much to insist on the derivation of myths by one people from another, whereas he thought it was more were natural that such legends, even to their details, might be spontaneously, and independently developed amongst different people most widely separated. He would instance the myths of Abrahaam and Isaac, of Iphigenia, and of Phrixus. Phrixus' was about to be sacrificed by Zeus by his father Athamas, when he was carried away by the ram with the Golden Fleece, which was sacrificed to Zeus in his stead. It is the exact counterpart of the account of the sacrifice of Isaac. In the case of Iphigenia, a stag, or some other animal was the substitute provided. Now surely it is not meant that these myths of Abraham and Isaac, of Iphigenia, and Phrixus, are different accounts of the same fact, but rather point, in the gradual progress of mankind, to the substitution of animal, for human sacrifices in different countries. In moving the best thanks of the Society to Mr. Leith for his valuable and most interesting paper on the myth of Trystan, he would express the hope that on some future occasion he would follow it up by papers as Trystan in Romance, and in Drama.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Leith said that in every case they were bound to attribute myths to spontaneous and independent development, unless there was complicit evidence of derivation, as he thought that there was in the myth of Trystan. Of course, philology was the test, and the great safeguard against a too indiscriminate reference of different national myths to a common origin.

Mr. Chauntrell said that he could not help expressing the objection he felt to Dr. Birdwood, speaking of the account given of Abraham and Isaac in the Bible as a myth, and comparing it with the heathen myths of Iphigenia and Phrixus ; and introducing a theological question before the Society.

Dr. Birdwood explained that he had referred to the story of Abraham and Isaac scientifically, and not theologically, and that the explanation of it he had followed was Dean Stanley's.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs said that the word myth was used at present in a distinct, technical sense, and that he did not think that any objection could be urged against the use of it that had been made ; and having put the motion of thanks to Mr. Leith before the Society to the vote, it was unanimously carried.

The best thanks of the Society were also voted to the contributors to the Library and Museum for their valuable presents and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday the 14th May next.

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All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds or Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£923,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREME, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINGROVE, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDLE.W. Manager

National Bank o India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne	Qts.	.....	at Rs. 42	per doz
Do. Do.	Pts.	.....	,, 20	,,
Do. Moselle	.....	Qts.	..... ,, 42	,,
Do. Brandy	.....	.....	,, 41	,,
Do. Sherry	.....	.....	,, 25	,,
Do. Claret	.....	.....	,, 23	,,
Ronaldson's Sherry	.....	.....	,, 28	,,
Do. Do.	.....	.....	,, 22	,,
Freittas, Abrew & Co.'s Madeira	.....		,, 30	,,
Rutherford Drury & Co.'s do.			n Pipes.	

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

CLARET.	FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX. Medoc	.....	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	,,	.....	pints at ,, 7½	,,
	St. Laurent	.....	quarts at ,, 18	,,
	Chateau Bettasse	,,	at ,, 25	,,
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	.....	at ,, 25	,,
	,,	Champagne	at ,, 35	,,
	FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.			
	Schwarzberg	.....	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz.
	,,	.....	pints at ,, 32	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Imperial	.....	quarts at ,, 32	,,
	,,	.....	pints at ,, 17	,,
	Die Perle des Rheins		quarts at ,, 35	,,
	Moselle	.....	,, at ,, 24	,,
	,,	.....	pints at ,, 13	,,
	Johannisberg	.....	quarts at ,, 33	,,

GADDUM & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. MCKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. SMITH, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, at KHANDALLA, with immediate possession, the PREMISES, late the property of the HONOURABLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, comprising upwards of 80 acres of land, situate within easy access of the Khandalla Railway Station and within 15 minutes' ride of the G. I. P. Reversing Station, with the furnished upper-storied bungalows situate thereon, well adapted for two large families ; and two lower rooms square and octagon shaped Bungalows, suited for Bachelors ; together with large Cook-rooms, Godowns and Outhouses and Stabling accommodation for several Horses.

Particulars as to Rent &c. may be obtained of the undersigned at their Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Bombay, 13th April 1868.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots,		xetrr	stout.
Do.	Enamel	do.	do.
Do.	do.	Jack Boots.	
Do.	Calf Wellington's, spur bokes.		
Do.	Patent Dress	do.	do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
,, Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile and New Cross, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation posseses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as wellas in its flavour as a delightful draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's NEW HERBAL FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,		Havana Tobacco.	
,,	Bird's-eye ,,	Persian	,,
,,	Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah	,,
,,	Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko	,,
York River	,,	Imperial	,,
Carolina Rose.		Smoking Mixture.	
Golden Gem.		Jewel of Ophir	

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE SOLD, a handsome CARRIAGE, fitted with Shutters for Monsoon use, made to order for this country by Thrupp and Maberly, of Oxford Street. It has been in use since 1865. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers..... Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only..... ,, 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUC